United Nations A/63/L.22

General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Algeria, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

The world financial and economic crisis and its consequences

The General Assembly,

Concerned by the deep and far-reaching impact and multidimensional consequences of the current global financial crisis, and its effects on the global economy and financial system, as well as its impact on the efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the important role and authority of the United Nations on global matters of concern to the international community as set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to convene a United Nations Summit during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly in order to examine the underlying causes of the financial crisis, and undertake a comprehensive review of the international financial system, including the functioning of the international financial institutions, particularly the Bretton Woods institutions, with a view to articulating a policy framework for transforming the international financial system into an equitable, inclusive, democratic and development-oriented system that reflects the interests of all Member States;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in close consultations with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the United Nations Summit;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to convene a high-level meeting to examine the current financial crisis and present its recommendations to the General Assembly, as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Summit;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to implement the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Algeria, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

The world financial and economic crisis and its consequences

The General Assembly,

Concerned by the deep and far-reaching impact and multidimensional consequences of the current global financial crisis, and its effects on the global economy and financial system, as well as its impact on the efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the important role and authority of the United Nations on global matters of concern to the international community as set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to convene a United Nations Summit during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly in order to examine the underlying causes of the financial crisis, and undertake a comprehensive review of the international financial system, including the functioning of the international financial institutions, particularly the Bretton Woods institutions, with a view to articulating a policy framework for transforming the international financial system into an equitable, inclusive, democratic and development-oriented system that reflects the interests of all Member States;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in close consultations with Member States, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the United Nations Summit;

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to convene a high-level meeting to examine the current financial crisis and present its recommendations to the General Assembly, as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Summit;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures to implement the present resolution.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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General Assembly

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21 November 2008

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Antigua and Barbuda:* revised draft resolution

The world financial and economic crisis and its consequences

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Concerned by the deep and far-reaching impact and multidimensional consequences of the current global financial crisis, and its effects on the global economy and financial system, as well as its impact on the efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Underlining the important and central role of the United Nations regarding global matters of concern to the international community as set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to convene a United Nations Summit during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly in order to examine the underlying causes of the financial crisis and undertake a comprehensive review of the international financial system with a view to advancing efforts to reform the Bretton Woods institutions, on the basis of equity, inclusiveness, democracy and a development-oriented vision that reflects the interests of all Member States;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in close consultations with Member States, as well as other relevant international and regional institutions, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, to carry out all the organizational arrangements for the United Nations Summit, according to the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

08-61464 (E) 211108

3. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to convene a high-level meeting to examine the current financial crisis and present its recommendations to the General Assembly, as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Summit;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and invites all relevant organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations to take all appropriate measures, according to their respective mandates, to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/63/L.23

General Assembly

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7 November 2008

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations, including the purposes and principles contained therein, and especially the dedication to saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which states that, "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed",

Recalling also its previous resolutions on a culture of peace, in particular resolution 52/15 of 20 November 1997 proclaiming 2000 the International Year for the Culture of Peace, resolution 53/25 of 10 November 1998 proclaiming the period 2001-2010 the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, and resolutions 56/5 of 5 November 2001, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, 58/11 of 10 November 2003, 59/143 of 15 December 2004, 60/3 of 20 October 2005, 61/45 of 4 December 2006 and 62/89 of 17 December 2007,

08-59362 (E) 101108

Reaffirming the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace, recognizing that they serve, inter alia, as the basis for the observance of the Decade, and convinced that the effective and successful observance of the Decade throughout the world will promote a culture of peace and non-violence that benefits humanity, in particular future generations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/66 of 26 April 2000, entitled "Towards a culture of peace",[4]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World,[5] including paragraph 28 thereof, which indicates that each of the ten years of the Decade will be marked with a different priority theme related to the Programme of Action,

Noting the relevance of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the special session of the General Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 10 May 2002, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, and the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, as well as the need to implement, as appropriate, the relevant decisions agreed upon therein,

Recognizing that all efforts made by the United Nations system in general and the international community at large for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, the prevention of conflicts, disarmament, sustainable development, the promotion of human dignity and human rights, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and gender equality at the national and international levels contribute greatly to the culture of peace,

Noting that its resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict could contribute to the further promotion of a culture of peace,

Taking into account the "Manifesto 2000" initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization promoting a culture of peace, which has so far received over seventy-five million signatures of endorsement throughout the world,

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[1] Resolution 53/243 A.

[2] Resolution 53/243 B.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[5] A/56/349.

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of resolution 62/89,[6]

Taking note of the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly,[7]

Welcoming the designation of 2 October as the International Day of Non-Violence,[8]

Recalling the proclamation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of 21 February as the International Mother Language Day, which aims at promoting and preserving linguistic and cultural diversity, and multilingualism, in order to foster a culture of peace, harmony, cross-cultural dialogue and mutual understanding,

Appreciating the ongoing efforts of the Alliance of Civilizations and the Tripartite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace in promoting a culture of peace,

1. *Reiterates* that the objective of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, is to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Year for the Culture of Peace in 2000;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence are fostered at all levels;

3. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for recognizing the promotion of a culture of peace as the expression of its fundamental mandate, and encourages it, as the lead agency for the Decade, to strengthen further the activities it has undertaken for promoting a culture of peace, including the dissemination of the Declaration[1] and Programme of Action[2] on a Culture of Peace and related materials in various languages across the world;

4. *Commends* the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the University for Peace, for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including the promotion of peace education and activities related to specific areas identified in the Programme of Action, and encourages them to continue and further strengthen and expand their efforts;

5. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to promote a culture of peace and non-violence for children in its activities;

6. *Encourages* the appropriate authorities to provide education, in children's schools, that includes lessons in mutual understanding, tolerance, active citizenship, human rights and the promotion of a culture of peace;

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[6] See A/63/127.

[7] See resolution 60/1.

[8] See resolution 61/271.

7. *Commends* civil society, including non-governmental organizations and young people, for their activities in further promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, including through their campaign to raise awareness on a culture of peace, and takes note of the progress achieved by more than seven hundred organizations in more than one hundred countries;

8. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to further strengthen its efforts in furtherance of the objectives of the Decade, inter alia, by adopting its own programme of activities to complement the initiatives of Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations;

9. *Encourages* the involvement of the mass media in education for a culture of peace and non-violence, with particular regard to children and young people, including through the planned expansion of the Culture of Peace News Network as a global network of Internet sites in many languages;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue the communication and networking arrangements established during the International Year for providing an instant update of developments related to the observance of the Decade;

11. *Invites* Member States to observe 21 September each year as the International Day of Peace, as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with resolution 55/282 of 7 September 2001;

12. *Invites* Member States, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to continue providing information to the Secretary-General on the observance of the Decade and the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace and non-violence;

13. *Appreciates* the participation of Member States in the day of plenary meetings to review progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and the observance of the Decade at its midpoint;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore enhancing mechanisms for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Culture of peace".

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe

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Culture of peace

Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Yemen: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolutions 56/6 of 9 November 2001, on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, concerning the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, 58/128 of 19 December 2003, on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 59/23 of 11 November 2004, on the promotion of interreligious dialogue, 59/143 of 15 December 2004, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 60/167 of 16 December 2005, on human rights and cultural diversity, and 62/157 of 18 December 2007, on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling also its resolution 62/90 of 17 December 2007 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, in which the General Assembly decided to declare 2010 the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

08-59419 (E) 101108

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Taking note of the contributions of various initiatives at the national, regional and international levels to enhancing dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated, inter alia, the fourth Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace and Harmony, held in Phnom Penh from 3 to 6 April 2008,[2] the Fourth Asia-Europe Meeting Interfaith Dialogue, held in Amsterdam from 3 to 5 June 2008,[3] the World Conference on Dialogue, held in Madrid from 16 to 18 July 2008,[4] the Second Alliance of Civilizations Forum, to be held in Istanbul in April 2009, the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, to be held in Manila from 26 to 28 May 2009, and the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, to be held in Astana in 2009, with the participation and technical assistance of the United Nations system,

Affirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders in the interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at the various levels,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace,

1. *Affirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;[5]

3. *Also takes note* of the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on interreligious dialogue in the context of its efforts to promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as activities related to a culture of peace, and welcomes its focus on concrete action at the global, regional and subregional levels and its flagship project on the promotion of interfaith dialogue;

4. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

5. *Encourages* the promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations, emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but that these shall be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or

[2] See A/62/919.
[3] See A/63/510.
[4] See A/63/499.
[5] A/63/262.

reputations of others, or protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, through, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace held on 4 and 5 October 2007, including the idea of an autonomous dialogue forum of world religions;

7. *Takes note* of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the culture of peace, held on 12 and 13 November 2008, during the sixty-third session of the Assembly, in which the President of the Assembly had invited participation at the highest possible level;

8. *Requests* the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which plays the focal point role on interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational matters, to coordinate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in facilitating consideration of the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;

9. *Takes note* of the Third Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace, held on 25 September 2008 in New York, and its outcome;[6]

10. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with Member States, and through extrabudgetary resources, to play a leading role in the preparations for the celebration of the International Year for Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010, taking into account General Assembly resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 and the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 62/90;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the contributions of Member States.

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[6] See A/63/504.

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Yemen: draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolutions 56/6 of 9 November 2001, on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, concerning the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, 58/128 of 19 December 2003, on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 59/23 of 11 November 2004, on the promotion of interreligious dialogue, 59/143 of 15 December 2004, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 60/167 of 16 December 2005, on human rights and cultural diversity, and 62/157 of 18 December 2007, on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling also its resolution 62/90 of 17 December 2007 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace,

* Reissued for technical reasons.
[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

08-59419* (E) 111108

in which the General Assembly decided to declare 2010 the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Taking note of the contributions of various initiatives at the national, regional and international levels to enhancing dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated, inter alia, the fourth Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace and Harmony, held in Phnom Penh from 3 to 6 April 2008,[2] the Fourth Asia-Europe Meeting Interfaith Dialogue, held in Amsterdam from 3 to 5 June 2008,[3] the World Conference on Dialogue, held in Madrid from 16 to 18 July 2008,[4] the Second Alliance of Civilizations Forum, to be held in Istanbul in April 2009, the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, to be held in Manila from 26 to 28 May 2009, and the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, to be held in Astana in 2009, with the participation and technical assistance of the United Nations system,

Affirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders in the interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at the various levels,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace,

1. *Affirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;[5]

3. *Also takes note* of the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on interreligious dialogue in the context of its efforts to promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as activities related to a culture of peace, and welcomes its focus on concrete action at the global, regional and subregional levels and its flagship project on the promotion of interfaith dialogue;

4. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

5. *Encourages* the promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations, emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression,

[2] See A/62/919.
[3] See A/63/510.
[4] See A/63/499.
[5] A/63/262.

and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but that these shall be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, or protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, through, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace held on 4 and 5 October 2007, including the idea of an autonomous dialogue forum of world religions;

7. *Takes note* of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the culture of peace, held on 12 and 13 November 2008, during the sixty-third session of the Assembly, in which the President of the Assembly had invited participation at the highest possible level;

8. *Requests* the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which plays the focal point role on interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational matters, to coordinate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in facilitating consideration of the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;

9. *Takes note* of the Third Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace, held on 25 September 2008 in New York, and its outcome;[6]

10. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with Member States, and through extrabudgetary resources, to play a leading role in the preparations for the celebration of the International Year for Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010, taking into account General Assembly resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 and the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 62/90;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the contributions of Member States.

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[6] See A/63/504.

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Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling its resolutions 56/6 of 9 November 2001, on the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations, 57/6 of 4 November 2002, concerning the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, 57/337 of 3 July 2003, on the prevention of armed conflict, 58/128 of 19 December 2003, on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 59/23 of 11 November 2004, on the promotion of interreligious dialogue, 59/143 of 15 December 2004, on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, 60/167 of 16 December 2005, on human rights and cultural diversity, and 62/157 of 18 December 2007, on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling also its resolution 62/90 of 17 December 2007 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace, and the declaration of 2010 as the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).

08-59791 (E) 111108

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Taking note of the various initiatives at the national, regional and international levels to enhancing dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations, which are mutually reinforcing and interrelated, inter alia, the fourth Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace and Harmony, held in Phnom Penh from 3 to 6 April 2008,[2] the Third Global Inter-Media Dialogue held in Bali, Indonesia, on 7 and 8 May 2008, the Fourth Asia-Europe Meeting Interfaith Dialogue, held in Amsterdam from 3 to 5 June 2008,[3] the World Conference on Dialogue, held in Madrid from 16 to 18 July 2008,[4] the Sixth General Meeting of the World Public Forum "Dialogue of Civilizations", held in Rhodes, Greece, from 9 to 13 October 2008, the Second Alliance of Civilizations Forum, to be held in Istanbul in April 2009, the Special Non-Aligned Movement Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development, to be held in Manila from 26 to 28 May 2009, the Fifth Asia-Pacific Regional Interfaith Dialogue, to be held in Australia in 2009, the Parliament of the World's Religions, to be held in Melbourne, Australia, in December 2009, and the Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, to be held in Astana in 2009, with the participation and technical assistance of the United Nations system,

Affirming the importance of sustaining the process of engaging all stakeholders in the interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue within the appropriate initiatives at the various levels,

Recognizing the commitment of all religions to peace,

1. *Affirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious dialogue constitute important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;[5]

3. *Also takes note* of the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on interreligious dialogue in the context of its efforts to promote dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, as well as activities related to a culture of peace, and welcomes its focus on concrete action at the global, regional and subregional levels and its flagship project on the promotion of interfaith dialogue;

4. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and other instruments relating to human rights and international law, the universal nature of these rights and freedoms being beyond question;

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[2] See A/62/949.
[3] See A/63/510.
[4] See A/63/499.
[5] A/63/262.

5. *Encourages* the promotion of dialogue among the media from all cultures and civilizations, emphasizes that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and reaffirms that the exercise of this right carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall be only such as are provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider, as and where appropriate, initiatives that identify areas for practical action in all sectors and levels of society for the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation, inter alia, the ideas suggested during the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace held on 4 and 5 October 2007, including the idea of an enhanced process of dialogue among world religions;

7. *Takes note* of the plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the culture of peace, held on 12 and 13 November 2008, during the sixty-third session of the Assembly, in which the President of the Assembly had invited participation at the highest possible level;

8. *Requests* the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which plays the focal point role on interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational matters, to coordinate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in facilitating consideration of the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace;

9. *Takes note* of the Third Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace, held on 25 September 2008 in New York;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with Member States, and through extrabudgetary resources, to play a leading role in the preparations for the celebration of the International Year for Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010, taking into account General Assembly resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 62/90;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 45
Culture of peace

Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the revised draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Grenada, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Mali, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Benin, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Spain, Switzerland and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4]

Reaffirming the importance of the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that empowerment of the poor is essential for the effective eradication of poverty and hunger,

Reaffirming that the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger,

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing

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[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

08-59827 (E) 121108

that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

1. *Takes note* of the final report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, entitled *Making the Law Work for Everyone*,[5] as a contribution to the ongoing discussion of empowerment of the poor;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the subject of the matters dealt with by the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and to make appropriate recommendations, under the agenda item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues".

[5] New York, Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and the United Nations Development Programme, 2008.

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[4]

Reaffirming the importance of the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that empowerment of the poor is essential for the effective eradication of poverty and hunger,

Reaffirming that the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger,

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[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

1. *Takes note* of the final report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, entitled *Making the Law Work for Everyone*;[5]

2. *Stresses* the importance of sharing best national practices in the area of legal empowerment of the poor;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the legal empowerment of the poor, under the agenda item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", taking into account national experiences in this regard.

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[5] New York, Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and the United Nations Development Programme, 2008.

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland and United States of America

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 114 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Italy, Mongolia, Namibia, Peru, Romania, Thailand and Uruguay: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 August 2008,[1] which attests to the broad and substantive cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union over the past two years,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and circulated in the General Assembly and the many activities undertaken by the organization in support of the United Nations,

Welcoming the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations as joint United Nations-Inter-Parliamentary Union events during the sessions of the General Assembly, as well as other specialized parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in cooperation with the United Nations in the context of major United Nations conferences and events,

Taking into consideration the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1996,[2] which laid the foundation for cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in all fields of the

[1] See A/63/228-S/2008/531, sect. III.
[2] A/51/402, annex.
[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] See resolution 60/1.

08-59744 (E) 121108

work of the United Nations, including the effective implementation of United Nations reform,

Recalling also its resolution 57/32 of 19 November 2002, in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union was invited to participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, as well as resolutions 57/47 of 21 November 2002, 59/19 of 8 November 2004 and 61/6 of 20 October 2006,

Welcoming the close cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Peacebuilding Commission in fostering political dialogue and building national capacities for good governance,

Welcoming also the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in shaping the agenda and work of the new Development Cooperation Forum held by the Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of the provision of continued parliamentary support to the work of the Human Rights Council,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to cooperate closely in various fields, in particular peace and security, economic and social development, international law, human rights, and democracy and gender issues, bearing in mind the significant benefits of cooperation between the two organizations, to which the report of the Secretary-General attests;[1]

3. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen further its contribution to the work of the General Assembly, including its revitalization, and in relation to the process of United Nations reform and system-wide coherence;

4. *Invites* the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to work closely with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in engaging national parliaments in the countries under consideration by the Commission in efforts to promote democratic governance, national dialogue and reconciliation;

5. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to work closely with the Development Cooperation Forum and bring a robust parliamentary contribution to the Forum process and the broader development cooperation agenda;

6. *Also encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen its contribution to the Human Rights Council, particularly as it relates to the universal periodic review of the fulfilment of human rights obligations and commitments by Member States;

7. *Welcomes* the growing practice of including legislators as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, and invites Member States to continue this practice in a more regular and systematic manner;

8. *Calls for* the further development of the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations as a joint United Nations-Inter-Parliamentary Union event and for the circulation of the hearings summary report as a document of the General Assembly;

9. *Welcomes* the proposal for a regular annual exchange between the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the senior leadership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to building greater coherence of the work of the two organizations and maximizing parliamentary support for the United Nations;

10. *Decides*, in recognition of the unique role of national parliaments in support of the work of the United Nations, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 114 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Italy, Mongolia, Namibia, Peru, Romania, Thailand and Uruguay: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Angola, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitments made by the international community in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in particular its goal to create an environment conducive to development and the elimination of poverty,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

Recalling also the 2001 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,[3] reflecting, inter alia, the concern with the implications that poverty and underdevelopment may have for the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Acknowledging the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development of 7 June 2006,[4] and the regional declarations adopted by regional conferences hosted by the Governments of Guatemala, Kenya and Thailand, having the aim of raising awareness among Member States of the relationship between armed violence and development,

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

[4] A/63/494, annex I.

08-59972 (E) 131108

Reaffirming that development, peace, security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Stressing the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection,

Recognizing that sustained socio-economic development and the reduction of inequalities, including measures aimed at improving social inclusion, employment and education, constitute essential requirements for reducing levels of armed violence,

Taking note of the resolve expressed in the Summit statement,[5] adopted at the conclusion of the Review Summit of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, to develop goals, targets and measurable indicators on armed violence and development as a complement to the Millennium Development Goals,

Cognizant of past and ongoing efforts, including within the United Nations system, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals through the prevention and reduction of armed violence at national, regional and international levels,

Mindful of the primary responsibility of national Governments for curbing armed violence and for fostering the Millennium Developments Goals,

1. *Stresses* the need for a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed violence with a view to achieving sustainable peace and development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the interrelation between armed violence and development and, in close consultation with the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and with the three United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.

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[5] Ibid., annex II.

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Angola, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Haiti, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 44
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Global health and foreign policy

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, especially those related to global health,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/3 of 27 October 2003, 59/27 of 23 November 2004 and 60/35 of 30 November 2005, all entitled "Enhancing capacity-building in global public health", and other health-related resolutions, as well as resolutions of the World Health Assembly,

Welcoming the theme of the annual ministerial review to be held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009, "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",

Recalling that achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals is essential to socio-economic development, concerned by the relatively slow progress in achieving them, and mindful that special consideration should be given to the situation in sub-Saharan Africa,

Recognizing the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its roles and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate,

Welcoming the adoption of World Health Assembly resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008,[1] which initiated the annual monitoring by the World Health Assembly of the achievement of the health-related Millennium Development Goals,

[1] To be issued in World Health Organization, *Sixty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19-24 May 2008, Resolutions and Decisions, Annex* (WHA61/2008/REC/1).

08-59999 (E) 131108

Recognizing the contribution of initiatives in the field of global health such as, among others, the GAVI Alliance, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, and the international drug purchase facility UNITAID, as well as other national and regional initiatives,

Noting the role and contribution of the Foreign Policy and Global Health Initiative in promoting synergy between foreign policy and global health, as well as the contribution of the Oslo Ministerial Declaration-global health: a pressing foreign policy issue of our time[2] to placing health as a foreign policy issue in the international agenda,

Noting also the outcome of the Thirty-fourth Group of Eight (G8) Summit, held in Tōyako, Hokkaidō, Japan, from 7 to 9 July 2008, which highlighted the principles for action on global health to achieve all the health-related Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing that the United Nations system has an important responsibility for assisting Governments in the follow-up to and full implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, especially those focusing on health-related areas,

Underscoring that global health is also a long-term objective which is national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained attention, commitment and closer international cooperation beyond emergency,

Appreciating the contribution made by civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, on issues related to foreign policy and global health,

Welcoming ongoing partnerships between a variety of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels aimed at addressing the multifaceted determinants of global health and the commitments and initiatives to accelerate progress on the health-related Millennium Development Goals, including those announced at the high-level event on the Millennium Development Goals, held at United Nations Headquarters on 25 September 2008,

1. *Recognizes* the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence and in that regard also recognizes that global challenges require concerted and sustained efforts by the international community;

2. *Urges* Member States to consider health issues in the formulation of foreign policy;

3. *Stresses* the importance of achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Recognizes* that the annual ministerial review to be held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009 will focus on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health", and in that regard calls for enhanced coordination within the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, to submit to the General Assembly during its sixty-fourth session in 2009 a

[2] See *The Lancet* (London), vol. 369, No. 9570 (April 2007), pp. 1373-1378.

comprehensive report, with recommendations, on challenges, activities and initiatives related to foreign policy and global health, taking into account the outcome of the annual ministerial review to be held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Global health and foreign policy", taking into account the cross-cutting nature of issues related to foreign policy and global health.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 44
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Global health and foreign policy

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Zimbabwe

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General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 44
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Argentina, Brazil, Eritrea, Finland, Malawi, Norway, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by these conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Reaffirming the commitment made in the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] to full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, as a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling its resolution 59/57 of 2 December 2004 on *A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All* — report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization,

Recalling also its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the entire world and the commitment to ensuring greater policy coherence and better

[1] See resolution 60/1.
[2] See resolution 55/2.

08-60304 (E) 141108

cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of development,

Recognizing that full and productive employment and decent work for all is one of the key elements for poverty reduction strategies that facilitate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that it requires a multidimensional focus that incorporates Governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, representatives of employers and workers, international organizations and, in particular, the agencies of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in and of itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the adoption at the ninety-seventh session of the International Labour Conference of the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,[3] which calls for and offers an integrated strategy to promote decent work;

2. *Recognizes* that in the present context of globalization, achieving an improved and fair outcome for all has become even more necessary in order to meet the universal aspiration for social justice, reach full employment, ensure the sustainability of open societies and the global economy, achieve social cohesion and combat poverty and rising inequalities;

3. *Also recognizes* that the social impact of the current economic crisis may disproportionately affect the weakest and most vulnerable segments of society with increased poverty, underemployment, growth in inequality and difficult social conditions;

4. *Reiterates* its support for a fair globalization, and resolves to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies, including poverty reduction strategies, as well as other measures which may be developed in response to the current economic crisis, as appropriate, with the aim of achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Supports* the call of the Declaration to promote and contribute to the implementation of an integrated approach to the decent work agenda, based on the four inseparable, interrelated and mutually supportive strategic objectives of employment creation, rights at work, social dialogue and social protection;

6. *Reiterates* that the Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work, as adopted by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council,[4] provides a practical method for advancing coherence in policymaking and implementation on these issues within the United Nations system;

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[3] A/63/538-E/2009/4, annex.

[4] See Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/18, para. 35.

7. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and financial institutions to continue to mainstream the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all in their policies, programmes and activities through the application of the Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider applying the Toolkit at the national level in an effort to promote policy coherence around the promotion of full employment and decent work;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to duly take into account the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization when considering related reports in the economic and social fields.

United Nations A/63/L.30

General Assembly

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17 November 2008

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 107
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Bahrain, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendments to draft resolution A/63/L.8

Security and climate change

1. Amend the title to read:

Climate change and its possible security implications

2. Add four preambular paragraphs at the beginning of the draft resolution, reading:

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988 and 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002, 58/243 of 23 December 2003, 59/234 of 22 December 2004, 60/197 of 22 December 2005, 61/201 of 20 December 2006, 62/86 of 10 December 2007 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

08-60331 (E) 181108

3. Amend the existing first preambular paragraph to read:

Recalling Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which recognizes that the purposes of the United Nations are, among others, to maintain international peace and security and to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

4. Delete the existing second, third, fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs.

5. Delete the words "including energy and climate change" from the end of the existing sixth preambular paragraph.

6. Insert the following after the existing sixth preambular paragraph:

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

7. Add the words "and recognizing its primary role in addressing issues related to climate change," at the end of the existing seventh preambular paragraph.

8. Amend the existing eighth preambular paragraph to read:

Noting that the adverse impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, may have, inter alia, implications for population relocation and threaten the territorial integrity of some States, in particular small island developing States,

9. Add three new operative paragraphs, reading:

Stresses the seriousness of climate change, and calls upon States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through the implementation of its provisions,

Welcomes the decisions adopted during the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 14 December 2007, calls for urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and urges the international community to assist developing countries in addressing the consequences of climate change, particularly through new, additional and predictable financial resources, capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology,

Welcomes the launch of the Adaptation Fund during the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol aimed at addressing the needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and looks forward to its early operationalization,

10. Amend the existing operative paragraphs 1 and 2 to read:

1. *Decides* to consider and address, as appropriate, the possible security implications posed by climate change, in particular for small island developing States;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Delete the existing operative paragraph 3.

United Nations A/63/L.31

General Assembly

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19 November 2008

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 64
Promotion and protection of human rights

Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Germany and Indonesia: draft resolution

Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the promotion of, and respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling its resolution 62/171 of 18 December 2007 entitled "International Year of Human Rights Learning", in which it decided to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] at a plenary meeting to be held on 10 December 2008,

Recalling also its resolution 2217 (XXI) of 19 December 1966, in which it decided to award at five-year intervals the United Nations award for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* its decision to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 2008;

2. *Decides* that the commemorative event will comprise a plenary meeting, including the award ceremony for the United Nations prize in the field of human rights, and two consecutive informal interactive panel discussions;

3. *Encourages* all Member States and observers to participate at the highest level possible;

4. *Decides* that the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Human Rights Council, the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights will address the commemorative plenary meeting;

5. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations and entities that have observer status in the General Assembly, relevant entities of the United Nations system and

[1] See resolution 217 A (III).

08-61034 (E) 201108

non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to be represented at the commemorative event;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States and with the technical support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to draw up, no later than 30 November 2008, a list of two representatives of pertinent non-governmental organizations for each of the informal interactive panel discussions who will speak on behalf of civil society, and to circulate the list to Members States to be considered on a no-objection basis;

7. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States and with the technical support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the commemorative event, including the identification of themes and the assignment of panellists for the informal interactive panel discussions;

8. *Further requests* the President of the General Assembly to hold open consultations with Member States and observers in order to prepare a brief declaration reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the commitment for its full implementation, to be adopted by consensus at the commemorative plenary meeting.

United Nations A/63/L.32

General Assembly

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20 November 2008

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 16
Question of Palestine

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including those adopted by the General Assembly at its emergency special sessions and resolution 62/80 of 10 December 2007,

Recalling also its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[1]

Recalling the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the existing agreements between the two sides and the need for full compliance with those agreements,

Recalling also the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[2] endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003,

Recalling further the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, held in Beirut on 27 and 28 March 2002,[3]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/62/35).
[2] S/2003/529, annex.

08-61231 (E) 211108

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[4] and recalling also its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility towards the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly, and takes note of its annual report,[3] including the conclusions and valuable recommendations contained in chapter VII thereof;

2. *Requests* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and authorizes the Committee to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary in the light of developments and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session and thereafter;

3. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate;

4. *Further requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, particularly during this critical period of humanitarian hardship and financial crisis, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

6. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to extend their cooperation to the Committee in the performance of its tasks;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations, and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

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[3] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[4] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

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Agenda item 16
Question of Palestine

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Nigeria

08-62117 (E) 261108

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General Assembly

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Agenda item 16
Question of Palestine

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[1]

Taking note in particular of the relevant information contained in chapter V.B of that report,

Recalling its resolution 32/40 B of 2 December 1977 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolution 62/81 of 10 December 2007,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 62/81;

2. *Considers* that, by assisting the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the implementation of its mandate, the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to make a useful and constructive contribution to raising international awareness of the question of Palestine and generating international support for the rights of the Palestinian people and a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to carry out its programme of work as detailed in relevant earlier resolutions, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance, including, in particular, monitoring developments relevant to the question

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/63/35).

08-61255 (E) 211108

of Palestine; organization of international meetings and conferences in various regions with participation of all sectors of the international community; liaison and cooperation with civil society; further development and expansion of the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine; preparation and widest possible dissemination of publications and information materials on various aspects of the question of Palestine; and conduct of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to extend their cooperation to the Division in the performance of its tasks;

6. *Requests* the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, to continue to organize, under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations, and encourages Member States to continue to give the widest support and publicity to the observance of the Day of Solidarity.

United Nations A/63/L.33/Add.1

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Agenda item 16
Question of Palestine

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Nigeria

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General Assembly

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Question of Palestine

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[1]

Taking note in particular of the information contained in chapter VI of that report,

Recalling its resolution 62/82 of 10 December 2007,

Convinced that the worldwide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of civil society organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Recalling the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the existing agreements between the two sides,

Recalling also the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[2]

Recalling further the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, held in Beirut on 27 and 28 March 2002,[3]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/63/35).
[2] S/2003/529, annex.
[3] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

08-61374 (E) 211108

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[4]

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility towards the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

Expressing the hope that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in its upcoming programme for 2009-2010, will continue examining ways to foster and encourage the contribution of media in support of the peace process between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with resolution 62/82;

2. *Considers* that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department is very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and that the programme is contributing effectively to an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and supportive of the peace process;

3. *Requests* the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme for the biennium 2009-2010, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine and the peace process, including reports on the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organizations, as well as on the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy vis-à-vis the peace process;

(b) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine in all fields, including materials concerning the relevant recent developments in that regard, in particular the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine;

(c) To expand its collection of audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, to continue the production and preservation of such material, and to update, on a periodic basis, the public exhibit on the question of Palestine displayed in the General Assembly building;

(d) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel;

(e) To organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists, aiming in particular at sensitizing public opinion to the question of Palestine and the peace process and at enhancing dialogue and understanding between Palestinians and Israelis for the promotion of a peaceful settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;

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[4] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

(f) To continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular to strengthen the annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists;

4. *Encourages* the Department to formulate ways for the media and representatives of civil society to engage in an open and positive discussion on means for encouraging people-to-people dialogue and promoting peace and mutual understanding in the region.

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Agenda item 16
Question of Palestine

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Nigeria

08-62131 (E) 261108